

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 22, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 59. 2 p.m. 67.
Humidity " 82. " 59

January 22, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 60. p.m. 63.
Humidity " 79. " 71

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.14

2818 日八初月二十年寅甲

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915.

五拜禮 號二拾二月正英

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES DEMOLISH GERMAN WORKS.

MORE ENEMY TRENCHES CARRIED.

Russians Continue to Harass Germans and Austrians

RESIGNATION OF GERMAN WAR MINISTER.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

German War Minister Resigns.

Jan. 21, 8.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, according to a Berlin official statement, General Falkenhayn has resigned the office of War Minister. The Kaiser has accepted his resignation, and has appointed him a general of infantry. Major General Wild von Hohenborn has been appointed Lieutenant-General and War Minister.

Russian Successes Continue.

A Petrograd communique says:—We are keeping in contact with the enemy at Mlawd; his attempts to penetrate our line have failed. We took the offensive at Skemp, which the Germans hurriedly evacuated. Our artillery was a match for that of the Germans, and silenced several batteries.

Further Capture by Russians.

The communique continues:—We carried Vorokhta, in Bukovina, and defeated an attempted offensive at Kiolibaba, making prisoners.

German Works Demolished.

Jan. 21, 5 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—East of Rheims we demolished German works and obliged the enemy to evacuate trenches. We also caused an explosion in an ammunition depot.

A Surprise Attack.

We captured, by a surprise attack, and installed ourselves in, three of the enemy's posts north-west of Beausejour.
We carried 150 metres of German trenches in the forest of Apremont, south-east of St. Mihiel, and repulsed a counter-attack.

Artillery Duels.

There have been artillery duels from the sea to the Lys and also south of the Somme, and on the Aisne, where we silenced the enemy's batteries.
North of Masiges our artillery had the advantage. There is no change in Argonne.

Enemy Re-captures Trenches.

North-west of Pont-a-Mousson, in Bois le Pretre, the enemy violently counter-attacked, and succeeded in re-capturing twenty metres out of 500 metres of trenches which we captured on preceding days. We are solidly holding the entire position.

An Infantry Action.

An infantry action has been proceeding since the night of the 19th in the sector of Thann. We are making slow progress over extremely difficult ground.

The Situation in India.

The following telegram has been received by the General Officer Commanding in Hongkong from the Chief of the General Staff, India:—

Delhi, Jan. 21, 5.50 p.m.

The situation in India continues to be satisfactory. All is quiet on the frontier.
Recruiting statistics are very satisfactory.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

French Stock.

(Havas Telegram.)

Jan. 20.

French Stock stands at Fr. 73.40.

Evening's Attack Fails.

In the Nieuport region violent fighting took place, the enemy's artillery being unsuccessful in his attempts to destroy a bridge at the Xeer mouth. We succeeded in destroying part of the enemy's defences.

In Argonne.

In Argonne the enemy violently attacked one of our trenches. We retired slightly, under the shock of numbers, but made a very well conducted counter-attack and retook all our positions.

In Front of the German Trenches.

North-west of Pont-a-Mousson we established ourselves 100 metres in front of German trenches conquered the day before yesterday, and an enemy counter-attack failed.

The Attack on the Norfolk Coast.

Several Zeppelins flew over the English coast during the night, dropping bombs at King's Lynn, Yarmouth and Sandringham. Four persons were killed but the damage was unimportant.

Allies Capture Four Aviators—A Confirmation.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking.)

Peking, Jan. 22, 9.30 p.m.

On the 18th, two German aeroplanes landed in the French lines between St. Menchould and Bar le Duc, with apparatus intact: the four aviators were made prisoners.

Allies' Progress.

A violent action took place at La Boisselle, where the Germans succeeded in setting fire to a group of houses. The French evacuated the cemetery, but afterwards retook all their positions by a vigorous counter-attack. A very violent bombardment took place at St. Paul, in the Soissons sector, on the 18th, and against Blangy on the 19th, but these were not followed by infantry attacks.

More Positions Re-taken by Allies.

On the 19th, fierce artillery fighting prevailed in Nieuport, the Germans attempting to destroy a bridge in possession of the Allies; but the latter succeeded in destroying part of the German trenches and also subsidiary defences, and, in the vicinity of St. Georges, we destroyed Union Farm, which had been strongly organised by the enemy. The Germans violently attacked a French trench at La Gracie Wood (Bois de la Gracie), and after a slight retirement under shock of numbers, the French entirely retook the position and maintained themselves on the same.

The Battle of the Wood.

The Germans blew up, by means of a mine, the north-west salient of the French trenches at St. Hubert Wood; but the French immediately occupied the excavation thus formed to prevent the occupation of it by the Germans. On the 18th, in Le Pretre wood, the French carried a new German work, occupying 500 metres of German trenches, and made fresh progress of 100 metres in front of these trenches, where numerous German corpses were found.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Germans "Mowed Down."

Jan. 20, 9.40 p.m.

A Petrograd communique reports:—Our troops in Bukovina are advancing successfully, and have occupied villages seven miles northward of Dornavatra and made prisoners.

The Germans in the Rawa region twice resumed a partial offensive, but were forced back.

The enemy attacked a bridgehead at Vitkovitz at night time, using searchlights, star shells and burning straw. The Russian artillery, at a range of 300 paces, mowed down the Germans.

The German artillery fiercely bombarded our positions southward of Radloff, fired two villages behind our lines, then delivered a massed attack, reaching our barbed wire entanglements, where they were defeated by a withering fire.

German Version of the Air-raid.

Jan. 20, 11.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam wires that the German Admiralty report states that naval airships attacked fortified places on the English east coast, and successfully dropped several bombs. They were shot at, but returned safely.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Six German Attacks Repulsed.

Jan. 21, 12.45 a.m.

An official communique, issued in Paris in the evening, states:—The enemy in the morning gained a footing in a trench north of Notre Dame de Lorette, but was expelled by a counter attack, losing one hundred prisoners.

A German attack to the south of Thiepval, in the region of Albert, on the night of the 19th, reached our entanglements but was repulsed.

Three successive attacks at La Boisselle were repulsed and an attack at Fontaine-aux-Chaumes, in Argonne, was also repulsed after a hand-to-hand fight.

Russians Capture Many Prisoners.

Jan. 21, 4.35 a.m.

It is reported from Petrograd that a despatch from the Russian army in the Caucasus states that there was a series of combats in the regions of Asalik, Lavsor and Kyagani on the 18th with the Turkish rearguards, the remnants of whom are retreating precipitately.

We captured many prisoners and a Turkish camp. We occupied Ardenuch on the 18th inst.

Turkish Merchantmen Sunk.

Jan. 21, 4.35 a.m.

A destroyer has sunk twelve Turkish merchantmen near Arkhave.

Britain's Steady Trade.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

The employment returns for December, 1914, show that interruption of trade caused by the war is being rapidly overcome. Trades affected by war contracts continued very busy and worked considerable overtime. Cotton showed great improvement, and an upward movement was also shown by other textile trades, as well as the coal and iron industries.

Trade Unions, with a net membership of over 900,000, show the percentage of unemployed as 2.5 as compared with 2.9 at the end of November and 2.6 at the end of December, 1913.

The percentage of unemployment among trades where insurance is compulsory was 3.2 compared with 3.7 at the end of November, and 4.6 at the end of December, 1913.

Trade had, therefore, after a temporary decline owing to the war, reached the level of 1913 in almost all cases, and in certain industries was much above normal.

(Havas Telegram.)

Jan. 19.

French Government Stocks now stand at Fr. 73.30.
Snowstorms are prevailing in Belgium. Our heavy artillery gained a marked advantage in the Arras region, and we maintained all our positions in the La Boisselle region. Calm prevailed in the Soissons sector.

We carried another German work in Bois le Pretre, where we now occupy 500 metres of German trenches. Cannonading prevailed in the Thann sector.

The French submarine Saphire, on watch duty on the 15th inst., in the vicinity of the Dardanelles, has not returned to the squadron. The foreign Press reports that she has been sunk, and that the Tarke have saved part of the crew.

TELEGRAMS

BIRTH.

GRANDSON OF LATE EARL ROBERTS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")
London, Received Jan. 22.

A grandson of the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts has been born to Lady Edwina Lewin.

WAR ITEMS.

The Protectorate of Egypt.

Allahabad, December 26.—The Pioneer's London correspondent wires on 24th December:—The Cairo correspondent interviewed the Egyptian Premier, who said the change in the country's status was the realization of his long-felt hope. Egypt, necessarily, an object of covetousness, was too weak to defend herself and must therefore submit under the rule of a great Power, but she desires internal autonomy. Great Britain alone was able to protect her and was traditionally inclined to grant autonomy.

French in Montenegro.

The landing of French troops in Montenegro has only a local objective, says an American expert in the New York Times. It would be impossible for them to

carry on any extensive campaign in this district. A part of the Austrian fleet is shut up in the harbour of Cattaro, where the fleet of the Allies cannot reach it from the sea, while the Montenegrin army is unable to make progress against the land forts. The situation is similar to that of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, which was shut up in Santiago by the American fleet during the Spanish war. The object of the French land expedition is to make an attack upon the forts of Cattaro; and by reducing them to bring to bear upon the naval vessels a bombardment that will force them to surrender or to ally forth in the face of the superior strength of the fleet of the Allies.

Admiral Gaunt.

Rear-Admiral Ernest F. A. Gaunt, whose promotion to flag rank was announced recently, is not unknown to the old Triple Alliance. For his services during the Boer outbreak as superintendent transport officer at Welhaven he received the thanks of the German and Austrian Commanders-in-Chief, and a few years later he was thanked by the Italian Chamber of Deputies for averting the death of a naval officer belonging to that nation in a Somali land.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A Russian destroyer has sunk twelve Turkish merchantmen near Arkhave.

The Belgian Consul, M. Siffert, was given a magnificent welcome on his return to Shanghai.

A British Foreign Office cable shows that British trade continues good and unemployment very low.

Great excitement prevails over the Shanghai Municipal Council election, efforts being made to displace the German representative.

The Germans gained a footing in a trench north of Notre Dame de Lorette, but were expelled by a counter-attack, losing 100 prisoners.

Russian troops in Bukovina are advancing successfully. They occupied villages seven miles northward of Dornavatra, and made prisoners.

South of Radloff the Germans delivered a massed attack, reaching the Russian barbed-wire entanglements, where they were defeated by a withering fire.

The German Admiralty report of the airship raid says that naval airships attacked fortified places on the English East Coast, and successfully dropped bombs.

The Russians in the Caucasus have engaged the Turkish rearguards, the remnants of which are retreating precipitately, capturing many prisoners and a camp.

The Germans attacked a bridgehead at Vitkovitz in the night-time, using searchlights, star shells, and burning straw, but the Russian artillery, at a range of 300 paces, mowed them down.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

Some facts concerning the progress being made with the new typhoon refuge are given to-day.

The report of the committee of the St. Joseph's College Association will be found elsewhere.

Sir Charles Eliot's lecture on "The Causes of the War" is reported in this issue.

General news and an interesting communication from the Imperial Merchant Service Guild appear on page 3.

Judgment was to-day given against the Green Island Cement Co. in the action arising out of repairs to the s.s. Ohingohow.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sale of curios, etc.—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Sale of blouses and dresses at 6, Des Voeux Road Central—G. P. Lammett—11 a.m.

Friday, January 29.

Opening of "The Grotesques" season, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.

Garden Fete, H.K. University.

Tuesday, February 2.

The H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Hongkong Central Estate and West Point Building Co., Ltd., meetings of shareholders—11.30 a.m. to noon.

Tuesday, February 9.

The H.K. Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., meeting of shareholders—noon.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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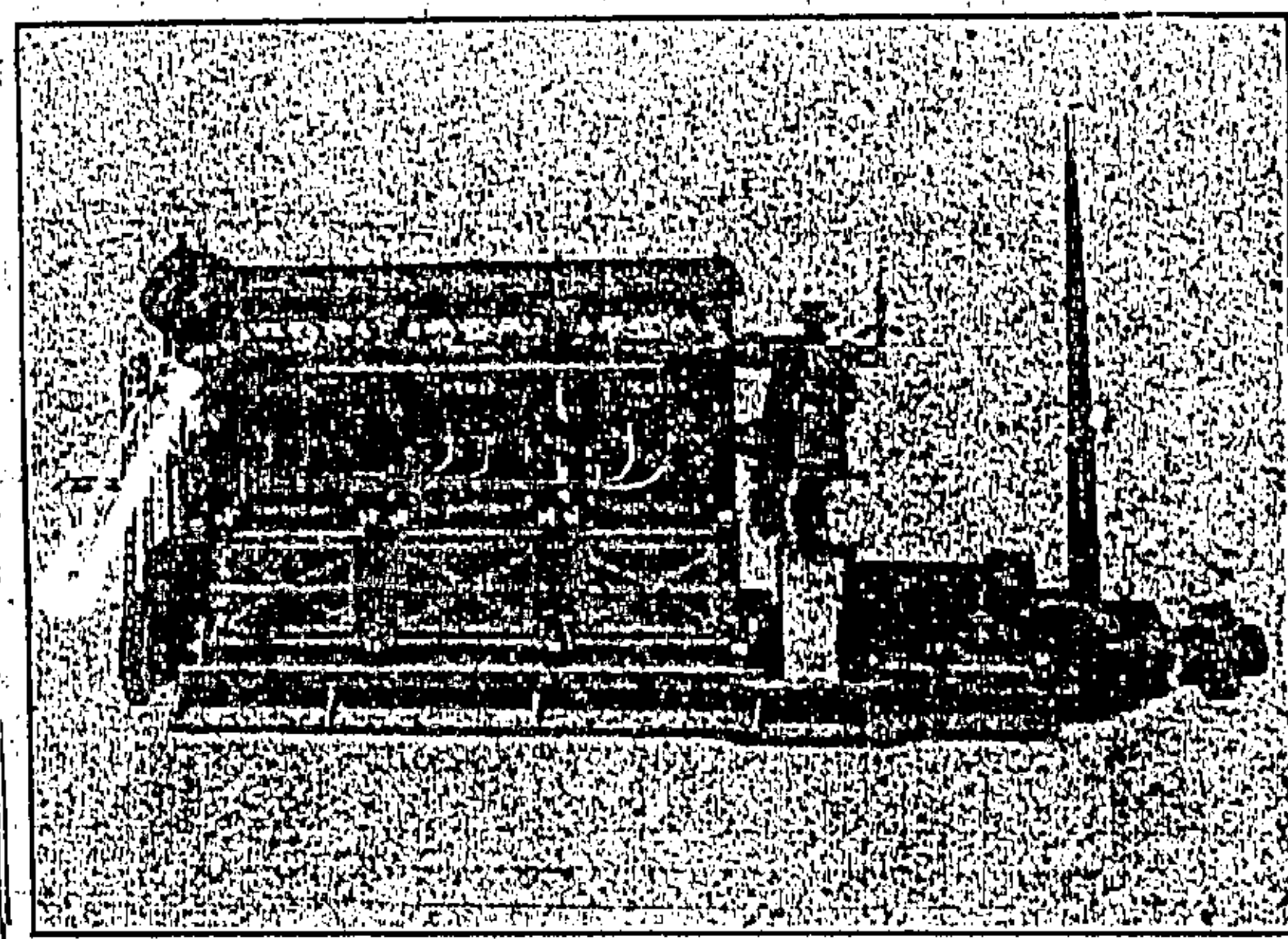
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South China Morning Post.

The Zeppelin Raid. The only point that remains to be considered therefore is whether Great Britain is to be content to abide by rules of warfare which are repeatedly violated by her enemy? Germany has long ago forfeited any claim she may originally have had to be treated according to the usages of civilized warfare and measures should at once be taken not only to render demonstrations of the kind too perilous to be ventured but to let the enemy know by means of vigorous reprisals that we, too, possess an air fleet which is capable of something more than the mere bombing of Zeppelin hangars, Krupp cannon halls and skulking warships, to which "strictly according to Hoyle" it has confined its attentions in the past.

Daily Press.

The Sanitary Board Election. But the public has to-day an opportunity of expressing its thanks at the ballot box, and it may at least be hoped that the number of votes recorded will show that the services rendered by our public men are widely appreciated. In saying this we are not depreciating the candidature of Mr. Goldring, who served on the Board for the greater part of last year during the absence of Mr. Bowley on a holiday at Home, and is deserving, like the others, of his due measure of gratitude for public service rendered. All three candidates are well-known men in the community, and there is no need for us to dwell at any greater length upon their respective qualifications and merits. They speak for themselves in the Election Addresses which will be found in another column on this page. When we have three such men willing to stand for election to the Sanitary Board it proves, at least, that interest in civic affairs is not lacking to the extent that many people would have us believe is the case.

China Mail.

The Aircraft Raid on Norfolk. While the German aircraft raid just recorded is a matter to be deeply regretted on account of the fact that several unfortunate people have lost their lives and some property has been destroyed, it seems to us that from a military standpoint it is of no significance whatever. It is merely spectacular. Of what possible real advantage can such a murderous exploit be to the enemy? It may, possibly, encourage him to attempt a raid on a larger scale and at a point of more vital consequence. At such a point, however, the arrival of one or more aerial machines would be, by day or night, at once detected and coped with in a manner which would be much more serious to the invaders than to the invaded. Such a raid as that made on Tuesday night is practically nothing more nor less than a murderous attack on a few individuals. It is obviously the result of the Germans' hatred of the British for the havoc they have played with pan-Germanic hopes of conquest, for even the Germans cannot surely hope to derive any solid advantage from such an undertaking. It is a simple matter for a few air vessels to rush across the Channel in the dark and drop bombs over an undefended part of country in proximity to the coastline.

Leaving Ceylon.

Dr. Aldo Castellani, the Director of the Clinic of Tropical Medicine and of the Bacteriological Institute, Colombo, is leaving Ceylon for Italy to take up his new appointment as Regius Professor of Tropical Medicine at the University of Naples and Director of the Royal Clinic of the same city. Dr. Castellani has spent over eleven years of his life in Ceylon, and is to-day recognised as one of the greatest if not the greatest living authority on tropical diseases.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Kamuning Tin Output.
During December, the Kamuning (Perak) Rubber and Tin Company put out 315 41 piculs of tin ore.

Against Cigarette Smoking.
Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Wang Wen-tien presided at a general meeting of the Anti-Cigarette-Smoking Society which was held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building at Shanghai last week.

China's Squadron at Panama.
The *National Herald* states that Admiral Sah will be appointed the Commander of the Chinese Squadron attending the ceremony of the opening of the Panama Canal.

F. M. S. Officials Volunteer.
It is understood, says the *Straits Times*, that several Government officials in Kuala Lumpur, including Dr. Gerrard, Mr. Kempe, A. D. O., and Mr. Hinton, police inspector, have written in to the Government for permission to leave for the front.

Sarawak Official Going to the Front.
Mr. W. R. B. Gifford has resigned the Sarawak Government Service and is proceeding home at an early date with the intention of going to the front. Mr. Gifford formerly held a commission in the Middlesex Regiment.

Count Okuma's Speech-Making Tour.

Count Okuma is expected to leave Tokyo on the 6th prox. on a speech-making tour of the Kynshu district and then to make a similar tour of the North-eastern district towards the end of next month. The Okuma Supporters' League is expected to inaugurate extensive activity simultaneously with the Count's speech-making tour.—*Manchuria Daily News*.

Advice from the Tsangcheng Yuan.

The *China Times* reports that the Peking Government will ask for the opinion of the Tsangcheng Yuan as an advisory council on three matters, namely: (1) Educational Schemes, (2) The salt administration for the 4th fiscal year, and (3) whether the resurveying of land should be carried out at once or not. There is also another question relating to the consolidation of the Navy.

Army and Navy Contracts.

The Central News learns that a committee, consisting of three members of the Committee of Imperial Defence, has been appointed, under the chairmanship of Viscount Esher, to act with the heads of various Treasury Departments in sanctioning expenditure on all army and navy contracts arising out of the war. This committee is the first result of a demand made in the House of Commons for a full enquiry into prevalent allegations as to contract scandals.

Foreign Advisors in China.

According to a recent official statement, the Government of China has now 25 foreign advisors all told. They are as follows:—On legislation: 1. French, 1. American and 1. Japanese. On Military Affairs: 2. French, 1. German and 1. Japanese. On Judicature: 2. British and 2. Belgians. On Administration: 1. British. On Salt: 2. British, 1. American, 1. Dane and 2. Japanese. On Audit: 1. Russian. On Communications: 1. French and 2. Japanese. On Mining: 1. Dane and 1. German. On Foreign Affairs: 1. Belgian.

Kluang Jiew School, Johore Bahru.

A general meeting of the whole Chinese community of Johore Bahru, for the election of officials and discussing the particulars of the Chinese General Mandarin School of Johore, was held on December 26. Mr. Chiang Kin Jin was elected chairman and honorary secretary, Mr. Wong Yee To vice-chairman, Mr. Wong Ah Fook President, Mr. Lim Ah Sang vice-president, Mr. Tan Ngeng Sang honorary treasurer, Mr. Lok Yih Sang assistant hon. treasurer, Messrs. Teh Ah Liang, Tan Cheng Kong, Lim Chin Ho, Han See Toon and Chiah Keng Kwang auditors, and Messrs. Lim Thian So, Choa Keng Boon, Thian Tool Sian, Ng Kong Hok, Wong Siew Pheng, Lee Keng Suan, Lo Khean Sik, Chaw Peng Kok, Kee Lek How, Low Swee Phoo, Tan Chin Phuan, Tan Soo Bee, Ho Pia Teung, Kuay Khim Jin, Lee Kin Tao, Teng Ohiam Khoon, Oeng Seh Tiew, Phua Siau Phay, Heng Joon Ooh, Chiah Swee Tin, Ean Pek Tan and Chia Peng Koo members of committee.—*Straits Times*.

NOTICE

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Turkish Court Finding and the Sequel.

A Naval Court held at Constantinople on the 28th September last investigated the circumstances of the loss of the British Steamship *Belgian King*, which ended in the certificate of Captain W. R. Aikman, who commanded her, being suspended for three months.

The circumstances of this case were so extraordinary, and the decision appearing to be wholly unjustifiable, the matter was taken in hand by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, of which Captain Aikman is a member.

It appears that the vessel left Trebizonde for Constantinople on the 20th September last with a cargo of 3,450 sheep, 401 cattle, 14 cases of eggs and three casks and a crew of 28 hands all told, as well as 60 passengers and 28 shepherds and cattle-men.

The ship started with a list, which quickly increased to 20 degrees. The Report of the Court states that the Master then gave an order, which was not obeyed, to throw all the 90 cattle in the orlop deck to the bottom of the ship.

Seven blue lights were burned as signals to a Russian steamer at about 11 p.m. The Report proceeds as follows:—“The Master was evidently unable to control his Officers and crew, partly owing to his ignorance of native languages, and partly owing to panic which seized the crew.”

The first Mate, who was a Turk, who could not speak a word of English, appears to have been incapacitated by fear. The second Mate, who did attempt to obey the Master's orders, could not control the crew.

The list on the ship increased slowly from 9.30 p.m. till she capsized at midnight. No boats were put out nor any attempt made to do so, although the Master states he gave the order, and that some boats could have been lowered.

The crew apparently provided themselves with lifebelts, with some exceptions. So far as appears from evidence no attempt was made to assist the passengers, of whom at least 13 were drowned, together with the two supercargoes. The evidence obtainable did not establish positively the number of passengers on board.

Having adduced the reasons to which the Court ascribes the capsizing of the ship, they state that they find certain extenuating circumstances in the fact that the Master was placed in a particularly trying position owing to his having no control over the management of the ship, and owing to his ignorance of languages, a position which it is evident he felt very strongly, as was clear by his letter addressed to his Owners—a copy of which was produced to the Court.

The Court found that so far as the evidence went, the Officers and crew behaved in a most unsatisfactory manner, with the

A DEFINITE DENIAL.

The Alleged Cobb Interview with Earl Kitchener.

London, December 4.—The Press Bureau issues an official denial of the statement published in to-day's *Times* and *Daily Mail* that Lord Kitchener had been in France lately. Regarding the interview with Lord Kitchener by Mr. Irvin S. Cobb, published in the current issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* and cabled here, the Press Bureau states that, although Mr. Cobb had seen his lordship for a few minutes on October 21, nothing in the nature of a special interview took place.

“The remarks attributed to Lord Kitchener are imaginary,” the Press Bureau adds.

The statement attributed to Lord Kitchener by Mr. Irvin S. Cobb, which has called forth an official denial by the Press Bureau of the British War Office, is probably the following.

“The war will last not less than three years,” Lord Kitchener said. “It will end only when Germany is thoroughly defeated, not before—defeated on land and on sea. That the Allies will win is certain.”

exception of the Second Officer, the First Engineer, a few firemen, and the man at the wheel.

The Court consisted of the Consul-General at Constantinople, acting as President, with two local merchants.

The Guild, in laying the matter before the Board of Trade, animatedly on the composition of the Court, stating that it was not one to adjudicate on such a case by reason of the fact that none of the members of it possessed any nautical experience whatever. It was urged that such a Court could not be deemed competent to deal with the intricate subject of ship stability, which had an important bearing on the case.

Further, it was pointed out that the Merchant Shipping Act in such cases, and also the Board's own instructions to Consuls abroad stipulated that these Courts should have the assistance of experienced nautical men. The Guild pointed to this casualty as one of those unfortunate cases where, though flying the British flag, the only British subject on board was the Captain, and they went on to quote the opinions of the Court in respect to this.

After the lapse of some considerable interval, the Guild have received a communication from the Board of Trade, that as they are unable to communicate to the Court or His Majesty's Consul-General in the matter, owing to the removal of the Consul-General and his staff from Constantinople in consequence of the war with Turkey, the Board have now decided to re-issue Captain Aikman's certificate to him.

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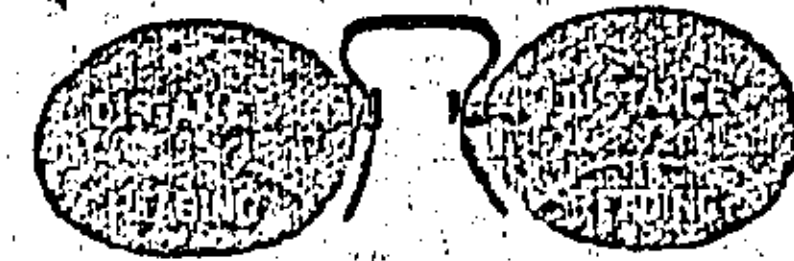
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Hongkong, Jan. 14th, 1915.

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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915.

FIRST CAUSES.

The method of raising funds by means of the issuing of premium bonds is one which is widely known in Europe. Where it has been adopted and operated on fair and square lines it has always had a strong attraction for a certain type of investor, and, what is more, it has served the needs of many a nation in the search for revenue. China is now being attracted by this system of raising public funds, and we notice that much is being said and written to induce the people to take up these bonds. In a recent appeal made on behalf of one of the Government Banks which is circulating these bonds much stress was laid on the point that "many persons will become rich at every drawing, while those who do not draw prizes will have their principal preserved intact and at the end of a certain period will have unconsciously accumulated a large sum of money." Points such as these should make a wide appeal to the gambling instinct of the Chinese, and no doubt that is one of the reasons why so much emphasis is laid on the possibility of bond-holders winning handsome prizes at the periodical drawings.

The official who made the above-mentioned appeal appears to have set out also to convince his fellow-countrymen that, if they take up these bonds as they should, China will in time be able to do without foreign help. That is the inference which one draws from his observations. He points out that the financial prosperity of foreign nations is due to the thrift of the people, and goes on to observe that "as our countrymen do not cultivate the thrifty habit, there are so few rich men, and consequently our nation has to depend upon foreign loans to drag on its existence." He then argues that the method of issuing premium bonds has been decided upon as the most effective way of encouraging thrift among the people. All this sounds very well, but we do not think the author of the appeal has at all put his finger on the cause of China's dependence on outside help. To say that the Chinese are not a thrifty people is to distort the facts. We should say they are among the most thrifty folk in the world. It is not lack of thriftiness which is at the seat of the trouble—the whole explanation is to be found in the absence of faith on the part of the people in the officials. The inference to be drawn from the appeal under notice is that the people do not loan their money to the Government simply because they have none to spare. That is true of some, we admit, but only of a proportion of the people. If we take the Treaty ports, where most of the wealthiest of the Chinese reside, do we find the rich putting their money into Government ventures? Not a bit of it. They prefer to invest what they have in schemes which are safeguarded by foreign authority and influence.

With these facts in mind, the opinion may be ventured that even the vision of getting rich quickly which are being conjured up by those concerned with the pushing of the premium bond scheme will not draw much money from the pockets of the Chinese. When the officials up and down the land become notorious for their honesty, instead of for shady practices, the situation may change. Till that time arrives China must go on relying on the assistance which she is so fortunate to be able to secure from outside sources.

Chinese and Cremation.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, His Excellency is reported as saying: "The days are somewhat far hence when the Chinese will adopt cremation, and this is really the only solution of the over-crowded state of our cemeteries." With all becoming respect, we would submit that those days are as far distant as the Millennium itself; for, as events since the Revolution have taught us, it is only on the surface that the Chinese are willing to march with the times. Where they are convinced that a foreign idea makes for increased commercial prosperity, they will adopt it. Railways, steamships, motor-cars, telephones, etc., all promise more in the way of "big business"; therefore they accept these innovations with indifference and good grace. They have even, in later years, so far set aside their prejudices as to consent to the opening up of their ground for minerals—because they are a commerce-loving race and have come to see that there is more money under the soil than above it. But burn the bones of their forebears? Never. Reverence towards ancestors and parents is too deeply rooted, and has gone further than anything else towards keeping the Chinese a great people.

Overcrowded Cemeteries.

Sentiment is as strong with them as it is with the Britisher, in certain directions; and, however far a Chinese may wander from the religion of his fathers, there will always be, we think and hope, certain points on which he will remain conservative to the end. And, talking of religion, it is well to keep in mind the facts that an appreciable number of Hongkong Chinese are Catholics, that that number is ever increasing, and that the adopted Faith of these people is as strongly opposed to cremation as their original beliefs were. Assuming then, for the sake of argument, that cremation is out of the question, the Colony is still faced with the fact that somewhere about five or six thousand Chinese, in the City of Victoria alone, die in the course of a year (at, of course, a very rough estimate), and that decent burial must be found for them somewhere. Interment on the Island itself must soon be an impossibility. But surely there are thousands of acres of ground on the mainland—in the hills for instance—which is never likely to be required for agricultural or building purposes, and which therefore could be converted into cemeteries.

Westernised Chinese in Office.

We see from the Northern papers that some of President Yuan's friends have been suggesting to him the advisability of employing as his advisers Chinese who have received a western education, in preference to men of the old school. For the peace and general welfare of China it is to be hoped that the President will think twice before he adopts that suggestion. Fortunately Yuan Shih-kai is a long-headed man, who has forgotten more about what China really needs than many of his youthful would-be counsellors will ever know. Sun Yat-sen was a westernised Chinese; but his country profited so immensely by his performances? In a case like this, in many other momentous matters, a middle way is the only course that will benefit. If the President should elect to have, among his advisers, some Chinese who have been to Europe—but have been back in the East long enough to have got thoroughly into touch again with their own people—well and good; but the newly-returned, go-ahead party are, as a whole, more likely to prove a curse than a blessing to the country.

Fit Only for a Queen.

"No," said the old gentleman sternly. "I will not do it. Never have I sold anything by false representations, and I will not begin now." For a moment he was silent, and the clerk who stood before him could see that the better nature of his employer was fighting strongly for the right. "No," said the old man again. "I will not do it. It is an inferior grade of shoe and I will never pass it off as anything better. Mark it! A shoe fit for a queen, and put it in the window. A queen doesn't have to do much walking."

DAY BY DAY.

HE ALONE IS HAPPY WHO CAN SAY: WELCOME LIFE, WHATEVER IT BRINGS; WELCOME DEATH, WHATEVER IT IS.—Bollingbroke.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 63; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 55; clear.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Dues per s. Dumbarton-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s. Shidzuoka Maru to-morrow at 10 a.m.

French Mail.—Closes per s. Dumbarton to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s. Liangchow to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 38 columns of solid reading matter. Today there will be 38 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 0.3-16d.

300 Maps Stolen.
Karim Din, broker, of Pedder Street, has reported to the Police the theft from his office of three hundred maps of Hongkong, valued at \$1,500.

Absconded.
Chan He, a shopkeeper, has reported to the Police that a servant of his collected \$5,808 for him and has since absconded with the money.

To Stand Over.
In the Summary Court, this morning, H. Stephens and Co. sued Li Bua and another for the sum of \$1,000. The case was allowed to stand over.

Case Adjourned.
Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Summary Court, this morning, Bishen Singh sued Jan Garchance for the sum of \$465. The case was adjourned until Friday next.

Judgment Obtained.
In the Summary Court, this morning, the Victoria Dispensary obtained judgment against A. G. Pile for the sum of \$22.65. Mr. Stephens, of Messrs. Stephens and Wilson, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Sanitary Board Election.
Our readers are reminded that an election of two members to the Sanitary Board takes place this afternoon from 4 to 6 p.m., at the Supreme Court. The candidates are Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley and Mr. P. W. Goldring.

Student's Loss.
A Chinese student living at Gough Street has suffered the loss, by theft, of jewellery to the value of \$8,449. Someone is alleged to have entered his house by way of a ranspout and verandah and to have stolen a leather box containing a tin cash box in which were the missing articles.

More Thieving.
Miss Ellis, of the Old Kowloon Hotel, has complained to the Police of the theft from her room during the early hours of yesterday morning of three small pearls and a silver needle-box, of the total value of \$35. The thief is supposed to have entered through an open window.

Race Entries.
Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club are reminded that entries for the next Race Meeting close to-morrow, Saturday, the 23rd instant. Those entering ponies are requested to send their entries to the office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, No. 3, Chater Road, ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annexe, before 2 p.m.

Bijou Theatre.
The Bijou is running some remarkably good items in its present programme. There are six comic films, one of which concerns the further adventures of the immortal Max Linder. Not only is this picture as droll as any of its predecessors, but it combines a useful amount of magnificent Alpine scenery with the fun. Another landscape film—the best we have seen for a long while—is a train journey through the Norwegian mountains, from Christiania to Bergen. Mention must also be made of a most instructive and absorbing film illustrative of Messrs. Baughman's distilleries, wherein the latest contrivances and machinery employed in the making, bottling and packing of whisky are shown.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE GERMAN STORY OF THE RAID.

A Pretty Tale for Home Consumption.

We were not far wrong in venturing the opinion here yesterday that Germany would make the most of the little airship raid on the English coast. She has done so. The German Admiralty report speaks of naval airships having attacked "fortified places on the English coast," of having "successfully dropped several bombs," and mentions that the raiders were shot at but that they returned safely. A greater travesty of the facts could scarcely be imagined, and the report will show the world what strangers to truth the Germans are. Where are the "fortified places" which were visited, one would very much like to know. We know of no fortifications at Sandringham, at King's Lynn or even at Yarmouth. German imagination has, however, filled in the blank. Then one may be pardoned for asking what is Germany's conception of the "successful" dropping of bombs. Evidently it is the killing of a couple of poor women and a like number of unarmed men. A glorious accomplishment, truly.

More Exaggeration.
But to paint the picture in more glowing colours still, the report does not end here. No doubt with a view to showing how heroic and daring and skilful German aviators are, it is added that the venturers were shot at but that they kept clear of the English gun-fire and came back safe and sound. The facts are that they sneaked across the water in the black of night, threw a few missiles overhead and then made a most hasty retreat. Not only did the briefness of the visit make it quite impossible for the raiders to ascertain, as they claim to have done, whether success attended their efforts, but it gave no opportunity for British gunnery to be brought into play, even if anti-aircraft guns were available. The whole story, as given out by the Germans, is nothing short of a tissue of lies, served up in attractive form for home consumption.

Zeppelins or Aeroplanes.
Opinion seems to be divided at home as to whether the raid was made by aeroplanes or Zeppelins. There are a number of reasons to support the belief that the visiting craft did not include any of those big dirigibles of which Germany is known to possess a great number. In the first place, it is doubtful whether Zeppelins could be successfully employed in a hurried dash of this kind, since their bulk is against rapid evolutions. Then, too, Zeppelins are known to carry explosives in very large quantities, and the damage which they could inflict would be much greater than was done in this case.

The Probabilities.
On this point some observations recently made by an expert are worth recalling. He says that a Zeppelin raid on England would be complex and carefully organised. Each Zeppelin would be accompanied by a number of aeroplanes, and, in addition to these, it would be preceded by "plane scouts." These scouts, flying ahead fifty or a hundred miles, would transmit their observations by wireless to the dirigible, and thus the monster, with its attendant aeroplanes, would be forewarned of any danger. "We can imagine, therefore," he says, "a dirigible 'unit' as a sort of flotilla of one Zeppelin and from ten to twenty aeroplanes." The raid under notice was not carried out on anything like this scale, and when we add to this the German announcement that the venture was made by "naval airships" we may safely conclude that no Zeppelins participated in it.

A Typical Illustration.

Everybody is now learning what strategists mean by an "offensive move." Shelling a cathedral 700 years old is a typical illustration.—Brooklyn Eagle.

DRINK AND THE WAR.

Some Useful Suggestions for Hongkong Folk.

We have been asked to lay before our readers a suggestion that is backed by many persons and religious organisations within the Colony as to how the public may further help to provide funds for the relief of those to whom the war has brought distress. This is to the effect that the practice of "standing" drinks should be discontinued while the war lasts, and that the money thus saved should be devoted to charitable purposes.

The advocates of the proposal quote the fact that Russia and France have immensely improved their moral tone, the one by ending her vodka monopoly and the other by lessening the sale of absinthe, and that the amounts saved by the ordinary consumers of these luxuries "have become available" for meeting cases of distress. They also remind us that Earl Kitchener and the late Earl Roberts have been, from the outset, strong opponents of the practice of giving drinks to soldiers; and, further, that the public houses at home are closed at an earlier hour than formerly; and that it is therefore "up to" the people in this Colony also to practise self-denial.

The subject is a delicate one, for those of our readers who can claim to possess a fairly good knowledge of men will probably all agree that the men who "take a drink" are also the very men who are the readiest at giving and, conversely, that—but perhaps it may be well not to pursue that particular point.

It cannot be said that Hongkong has been ungenerous in the matter of charities since the war broke out, indeed we know of many cases wherein men, in order to give to one or other of the funds, have been obliged to stint themselves in some special direction. This stinting, though it entails cutting down the number of drinks taken in the course of the day and may mean going without new books, new clothes, theatres or what-not, will no doubt be cheerfully borne by many. If club-chits diminish in number and value no one will be the loser.

That the moral tone of the Colony would be improved were fewer wine-chits signed, we readily agree; but we are afraid the reformed club-singer does not always give the sums saved by abstention to charity.

However, we must leave the matter in the hands of our readers. The suggestion has much to recommend it, as we feel a large section of the public will agree.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued yesterday by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R., state:—

Parades.—Squad drills open to all members but particularly intended for new members lately returned from leave are held every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at 6.15 p.m. on the Cricket ground. The N.C.O.'s class of instruction is now merged with that of the Volunteer Corps and is held on the cricket ground at 6.15 p.m. every Monday.

Musketry.—All members who have been warned to attend to fire Part I will parade at the King's Park Range punctually on either Jan. 23rd, at 2.30 p.m., or January 24th at 9.30 a.m., with rifles; uniform will be optional. The N.C.O.'s in attendance will be:—January 23rd, Sergeants McKay, Tolan and Hurley and Lieut. Olson; on January 24th, Sergeants Tolan and Leach and Corporals Green, Oxberry and Harvey.

Promotion.—Pte. C. E. Thomas is appointed Sergeant as from January 18th.

Reversion.—Lieut. J. M. Aaron reverts to Private at his own request.

Postings.—Sergeant B. E. Thomas to Coy. 3, Section 3; Private E. Davidson to Coy. 2, Section 2; Private J. Whitell to Coy. 2, Section 2; Private P. H. Holyoak to Coy. 2, Section 2; Private B. F. L. Bowley to Coy. 2, Section 4; Private W. B. Elwes is transferred from Coy. 3, Sec. 8 to Coy. 1, Sec. 1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE BISHOP'S SERMON.

(To the Editor, of the Telegraph.)

Sir,—I notice in your issue of yesterday a letter under the pseudonym of "Enquirer" which, besides being impolitic, is also impertinent, as it is a meek and vain attempt to lay before the public through the medium of your journal a criticism on a sermon preached by the Anglo-Catholic Bishop of this Diocese in his Cathedral a few days ago. It is a pity, I think, that the letter was published. I cannot congratulate the author of it either on his prose or his syntax. He commences by remarking that the sermon was "in your columns to-day."

It is an opinion shared by many Divines who have the honour and dignity of holding ecclesiastical orders that sermons preached in Catholic churches, and being a portion of a particular service which is being celebrated at the time, should not be reported in the public press.

Your pseudonymous correspondent seems to be very concerned as to the proportion of St. Paul's character and as to the particular seasons in which he was "insistent," and his other questions are so abstruse that I must leave others of a more practical turn of mind to reply to them if they have time to do so and really think it worth while. I observe, sir, that you have not done so.

Personally, I have never heard anything detrimental of St. Paul and everything I know about his character is in his favour, but of one thing I am quite sure, and that is that this worthy Saint would most strongly object to his character being criticised in the public press of Hongkong.

Yours, etc.,
E. M. TOZER.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1915.

LEGAL TIT-BITS.

All a Matter of Opinion.

In the Summary Court, this morning:—

Mr. Russ.—He has a lot of actions against him (his client) and if he fights them he will win them.

Mr. Agassiz.—The sooner he fights them the better.

Mr. Tozer versus Mr. Faithfull.
Mr. Tozer.—Your Lordship made an order last Friday for discovery and he has not complied with that order and I ask that he be committed to prison. (laughter.)

Mr. Faithfull.—Me or my clients? (laughter). My friend has omitted to look at the Ordinance which says he must get leave to apply for interrogatories.

Mr. Tozer.—It is the same as discovery.

Mr. Faithfull.—Discovery is not interrogatories.

His Lordship.—I think you had better come to Chambers to-morrow.—(loud laughter). An order for discovery does not cover interrogatories.

Mr. Faithfull.—In the meantime you will not, I suppose, commit me or my clients?—(laughter).

His Lordship.—No.

Well-Known Shanghai Pianist Leaving.

Musical people in Shanghai will regret to learn that Mrs. Powell is leaving Shanghai, probably for good, by the next English mail, says the N.C. Daily News. The friends of Mrs. Powell have succeeded in persuading her to give a farewell concert, and this will be held on Sunday, January 24, at 9.15 p.m. in the ball-room of the Astor House Hotel. Madame Thue will sing a new song cycle by a Danish composer and Mr. Mcraether will contribute some solos on the harp. Mrs. Powell has chosen Chopin's Ballad in A flat, Schumann's Scenes from Childhood and Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso.

THE WAR.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT ON ITS CAUSES.

What we shall have to do to Germany.

At the University last evening there were present, among others, to hear the war lecture by Sir Charles Eliot, Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, the Hon. Mr. Chatham, and Mr. Chatham, Bishop Loder, Commodore and Mrs. Anstruther, Major General Kelly, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, and Mr. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. Sherrin, the Hon. Mr. C. Severn, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. D. vid, Professor Middleton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bravis, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. J. R. Wood and Mr. Dyer. There was also a large number of Chinese present.

Sir Charles Eliot said he was very much flattered to see such an audience, but he also felt a little alarmed. The object of these lectures, or the course of lectures of which this was the first, was to give the students an opportunity of hearing subjects discussed in connection with their studies, but not falling precisely within the academic course, and they called them public, because they hoped students would bring their friends. The audience he thought he would address, would be one interested in the present war, but not familiar with European politics or European institutions. Now, when he found people who had probably been discussing the war for the last five months and a half, he was afraid he had not got very much to say which would be new to them, because all that he proposed to do in this lecture was to give a simple account of the events, tendencies and ambitions, which, in his opinion had brought about the war. Even that was a very large subject and had a good many sides to it which he could not discuss at all. He did not propose, for instance, to say anything about the question of armaments. It was not part of the lecture to go into the question of German culture and the desire of the Germans to force it upon the whole world, or to speak of Nietzsche, Treitschke and Bernhardi. He proposed to deal simply with the political causes of the war. Those causes fell into two classes, the immediate cause and the ultimate cause. That was always the case with great movements like wars and revolutions. They were started by some definite and very often small event, but the real cause in the background was something much larger and was generally the temper of a certain section of mankind. The old illustration of the difference between these causes was the powder magazine and the spark which fell on it and set it on fire, the spark had no effect unless the powder magazine was there. In the last twenty-five years we had had many disputes with Russia about frontiers in Central Asia. Troops met on the frontiers, there were plenty of collisions and there were plenty of occasions, but no war followed, because there was no desire to fight—the spark fell but there was no powder magazine. There were similar situations in Siam with France, and Fashod, but there the spark ignited nothing. But in the present case it was different—there were, unfortunately, plenty of sparks and plenty of powder. Germany wanted to dominate Europe and Britain resisted just as she resisted Napoleon. The lecturer then dealt with the history of the countries now engaged in the war, and pointed out that though the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was ostensibly the original cause of the disturbances which led to the embroiling of the Powers now engaged in war, it was not the actual reason for German intervention. England only joined the war to defend the neutrality of Belgium. For political reasons it might have been better for France and Russia to have done so when they were attacked, but we waited until we could say that not until Germany commenced in such an unjust way to flagrantly violate the law of nations did we take the step. With

SPECIAL CABLE.

A MAGNIFICENT WELCOME.

GREAT RECEPTION FOR BELGIAN CONSUL IN SHANGHAI.

A Counter-Blast to Austro-German Pretensions.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Jan. 22, 0.15 a.m.

The welcome accorded to M. Siffert, the Belgian Consul, on his return to Shanghai was unprecedented. Representatives of all the Allied nations acclaimed him on the jetty, where the Consul briefly replied.

This reception is a counter-blast to the German and Austrian attempts to displace M. Siffert from his position as doyen of the Diplomatic Body.

Election Excitement.

Two greatest excitement prevails over the Municipal Council election, which is taking place to-day, owing to the effort of the Allies to displace the German representative.

regard to those violations he would ask them to observe the manner and spirit shown, which was something almost unknown in the last century of European history—something they thought Europe was outgrowing. Those who called treaties scraps of paper and said it was necessary to break them simply made peaceful arrangements useless, if not impossible. Those who made peace with Germany would want more than a guarantee in the word of the German Emperor or the Government. They could not be content with promises; they must see Germany was so physically weakened that she would be physically unable to break her promise. It was almost impossible to exaggerate the wrong done to Belgium, because she had claimed the privilege assigned to her by treaty, and by one of the guarantors of that treaty. He mentioned that in 1913, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to Germany, in a communication described how the Emperor of Germany was becoming warlike and irritable—(laughter). He said he knew from absolutely authentic sources, on the occasion of the recent visit of the King of the Belgians to the German Court, that the German Emperor told the King of the Belgians that war with France had become inevitable, and the reasons were pointed out in more detail which seemed to make war necessary, with the obvious implication that it was expected Belgium would be neutral. In August 1913, Germany was really preparing. In the summer of 1914 the military and political situations were considered favourable to Germany. In England we had the Home Rule question which seemed to be in an acute stage, and it was no doubt believed in Berlin that we would remain neutral—probably it was believed that we should be divided, one political party in England for war and the other against it. France was apparently not in a first-rate military condition and there had been disclosures indicating that the army was not well equipped. Russia, although no doubt stronger than a few years before, was still weak after the Japanese war, and in particular she had no fleet to speak of. Turkey was probably known to be favourable to Germany, and he might mention that for the last twenty years the efforts of Germany to gain the friendship of Turkey had been very marked. Then in June the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated and the quarrel began. Austria would have had full satisfaction if she had taken up the question publicly with the knowledge of the other Powers and she must have had the sympathy of the Courts of Europe. Austria addressed to Serbia an unusual ultimatum, the terms of which were known beforehand in Germany only. They thought that Russia ought to have nothing to do with Serbia, but everybody knew that Russia did take a great interest in that country, and to suddenly strike a blow at Serbia in this way was certain to provoke Russia. The Austrians and Germans must have known it would provoke her. Russia expostulated and also mobilised. He would not discuss the details of the ed the Minister of Foreign Affairs

mobilisation, because it was rather a complicated military question. It was rather a complicated question as to who was threatened by the mobilisation, but one thing quite plain was that mobilisation was originally directed and principally directed against Austria. If Austria did not declare war there could be nothing in the mobilisation which obliged Germany to declare war. But what happened on July 31, as had been proved by published diplomatic correspondence? The Austrian Ambassador at Petrograd informed that the Austrian Government was ready to discuss with the Russian Government the substance of the ultimatum to Serbia, not the words of it only, but the substance of it. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs said there seemed to be a prospect of a settlement of the difficulty. The same day Germany handed in a twelve hours ultimatum to Russia and France, and on the next day, August 1, Germany withdrew her Ambassador from Petrograd. But it was only on August 6 that the Austrian Ambassador left Petrograd, and only on August 7 that the Russian Ambassador left Vienna. The position would be almost comic if it were not so serious. Here were two people quarrelling, in imminent danger of fighting and were discussing the terms of duel with their seconds. The two principals said on July 31 that they were ready to discuss the substance of the quarrel which Germany could only take a nominal interest in, but Germany sent an ultimatum to Russia and withdrew her Ambassador. The Austrians and Russians seemed confused and perplexed; they did not remove their Ambassadors, which was a sign of declaring war, but they seemed to muddle about for some days and they seemed to consider that since Germany decided there was to be war they had better declare war one against the other, and the Ambassadors departed to their respective homes. But if there had been a will for peace and the Austrians and the Russians saw their way on July 31, there would have been tension, friction and a European crisis for some time, but somehow they would have come to an agreement but for this unfortunate intervention of Germany. If they wanted any further proof of Germany being aggressive they had only to look at the conduct of Italy, the ally of Germany and Austria. The Italian obligation by treaty obliged her to fight with Germany and Austria if they were attacked. Italy declined to fight because they were not attacked. Addressing the Chinese students, Sir Charles remarked that he had been travelling about China a good deal lately. He was in the North of China when war broke out, and at Christmas time he was up in Hankow and he could not doubt that the feeling of the majority of the Chinese nation was favourable to Germany. It was not anti-British or anti-French, but was anti-Japanese and because of the fight at Tsingtau, when Japan attacked Germany, the sentiment of China was for Germany because it was against Japan. Now, he did not propose to discuss the relations of China and Japan, for every country

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had got its own dangers and dislikes, but if they thought the Japanese were dangerous for them and the Germans were not dangerous, he asked them to remember the instructions the German Emperor gave to the troops which he sent to Peking in 1900—"No quarter is to be given; no prisoners are to be taken." No other European monarch, no other European Government, used such language as this on that occasion or had used such language for a very long time. They had also to remember the manner in which Tsingtau was originally occupied by Germany. In November 1897 two German subjects, Roman Catholic missionaries, were killed by robbers in Shantung. Germany at once despatched men-of-war to Tsingtau, drove out the Chinese garrison and occupied the place and demanded a lease of territory for ninety-nine years and mining and railway concessions in Shantung. This was quite parallel with what happened on the assassination of the Archduke of Austria. In both cases a crime had been committed which deserved conspicuous punishment but the demand was wholly out of proportion to the crime—more than that, it had no connection with the crime. In both cases they could not help feeling that the punishment was for a special object desired by Germany quite independently of any wrong that might have been done. She wanted certain rights in China and she wanted Austria to have a certain power in Serbia, and because the crime against Austria and Germany were committed they were utilised to enforce these demands. They had to remember too, that if Germany was victorious in this war she would most certainly say, "Recent events have shown Tsingtau is not safe and in order to make it safe she must have much larger concessions of territory and very much larger garrisons." And then they had to consider her repudiation of treaties and agreements and her treatment of Belgium and ask themselves whether a State like China, which in a military sense was not strong, would be comfortable if there was a large German force in Chinese territory. There was only one thing more he would like to say to them. It was not his intention to make that lecture a glorification of Great Britain, but there was one fact or series of facts which he could not help giving them. It needed no rhetoric or indeed no comment, but in this war British and Asiatic troops have fought and still

were fighting, side by side, as brothers-in-arms. That the soldiers of England and Japan and the natives of India, who, though different in race and language, formed part of our Empire, were fighting, free agents, without any compulsion, could be thought, not to be doubted. If there were the smallest doubt about their wholehearted loyalty we should not venture to entrust them as we did, to defend our trenches in critical positions at the front. China, like Japan, was an independent country, and he could not say that he looked forward to their fighting side by side, but though the prospect was troubled at present—and afterwards he hoped for a long peace—he hoped that the spirit of comradeship between Asiatics and Europeans would make itself felt between the relations of the Chinese and the Englishmen and they would find that it would be increasingly easy to associate on terms of friendship and mutual respect.

Sir William Rees Davies proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was warmly accorded.

Prize Day.

To-morrow is prize day at the Diocesan School and Orphanage. Surgeon General D. T. Hoskyn, R.N., will distribute the awards at 11.30 a.m.

Re-named.
This afternoon the Tannenfels, recently condemned by the Prize Court, was renamed the Basilan, at the Naval Dockyard.

Honest Ricksha Coolie.

Wong Kim, ricksha coolie No. 875, took to the Central Police Station last night a tweed coat which was dropped into Des Voeux Road from a tramcar at 10.50 o'clock.

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FOR AMERICA.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tillaroom	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAVA	2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjimanok	JAVA	1st half Feb.	S'HAU	1st half Feb.
Tjikembang	JAPAN	1st half Feb.	JAVA	1st half Feb.
Tjillwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone No. 1574

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons & Speed	
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd March.

via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £58.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £38.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SANTIAGO, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENOE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire		6th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Aldenhay		19th Feb. "
St. Albans		28th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 22nd Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 26th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 29th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 24th Jan. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 27th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lauder & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Lack of Merchant Ships.
On November 24 Sir G. Toulmin asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that there is at the present moment a considerable demand for merchant shipping; and whether, in order to meet this demand, he could initiate steps for the prompt sale of all merchant ships, prizes of war, thus enabling them to be utilised at once for the carriage of merchandise. Dr. Macnamara, who replied, said: There is a lack of shipping, and it would be to some extent relieved by the prompt sale of the prizes. The whole matter is receiving careful attention.

Alleged Norwegian Mine-layer.

The Norwegian steam fishing trawler Nestor was taken into Fleetwood on November 28 under armed naval escort. The vessel is alleged, together with other trawlers flying neutral flags, to have been engaged in laying mines off the north of Ireland. She is stated to belong to a Norwegian company, but the capital of the concern is essentially English. The trawler was for a long time chartered by a Grimsby firm.

The Suez Canal and the War.

Even were the Turks to get across the zone of desert, says a contemporary, a sudden raid on the Suez Canal would not be a serious matter since possible material damage to the Canal does not appear likely to be of consequence. There are no important engineering works or locks, as at Panama. The President of the Administrative Council of the Canal remarked in a recent interview that danger to the Canal could come only from two quarters. These are Akaba, now in the hands of the British, and El Arish, protected by the zone of the desert. The precautions taken by the British Government seem to be sufficient.

Tsingtau Regulations for

Merchant Shipping.

The following regulations to be observed by merchant vessels visiting Tsingtau have been issued:—

Art. I. Incoming vessels shall keep their flags and names in signal letters hoisted until the formalities of entrance have been completed.

Art. II. Incoming vessels shall present to the Harbour Office a notice of arrival, import manifest, and passenger list in triplicate, accompanied with a log-book, within twenty-four hours of their arrival, except Sundays and the Japanese National Holidays, and shall deposit with the Office the certificate of registry and clearance permit obtained at the port of departure. In the notice of arrival, the names of vessel, owner and master, the number of officers and crew, and agents, in addition to the ship's port of registry, gross and net tonnages and/or measurement tonnage, port of departure, ports of call, if any, and dates and times of departure and arrival must be mentioned over the captain's signature. In the ship's manifest, the vessel's name and flag, port of shipment, marks, packages, quantities, and consignees must also be mentioned over the captain's signature. Two copies each of the foregoing notice of arrival, ship's manifest, and passenger list shall be stamped and returned by the Harbour Office.

Art. III. Incoming vessels are prohibited from loading and discharging their cargoes and from communicating with the shore and other vessels until the formalities of entrance are completed, unless specially permitted by the Harbour Office. No loading or discharging of cargo is allowed between sundown and sunrise or on Sundays or Japanese National Holidays unless specially permitted by the Harbour Office. This does not apply, however, to passengers' baggage. Cargo-work shall be conducted, and vessels shall communicate with the shore until further notice, at a point designated in Junk Harbour. The foregoing three clauses do not apply to mail matter.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindor Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).
For Steamship On
S'hai, Y'hama & Kobe...Fooksang* Sat., 23rd Jan. at noon
MANILA...Yuehsang* Sat., 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI...Hangsang* Tues., 26th Jan. at 8 light
MANILA...Loongsang* Sat., 30th Jan. at 3 p.m.
Kobe...Lalsang Tues., 2nd Feb. at 8 light

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.—January 31st to 7th February, 1915.
A special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our sailings to Manila of the 23rd and 30th January, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.
LONDON...Radnorshire...30th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND...Clengyle...23rd Jan.
For freight and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.
Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

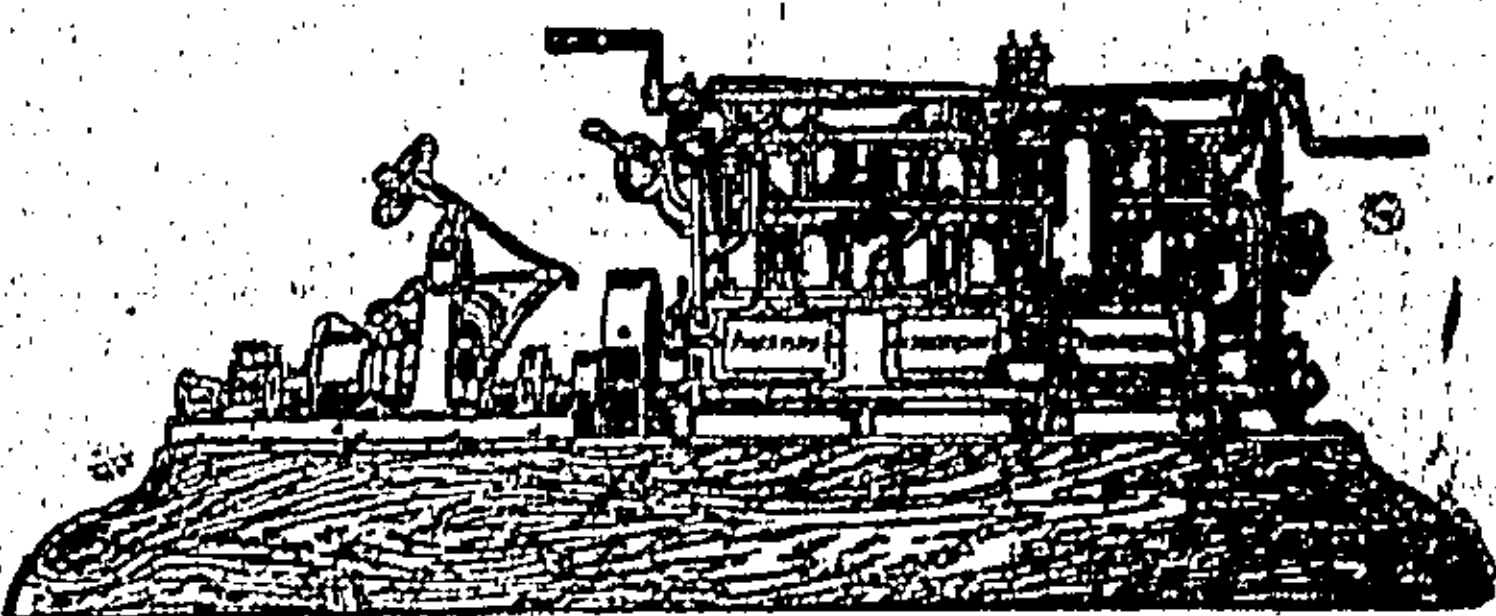
WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1/12
150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.L.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS, AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager
11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telephone Address: "TAIKOODOCK."
TELEPHONE NO. 201.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
M'ies, L'don via S'pore etc.	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	28, Jan.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nubia	P. & O.	30, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co. Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	26, Jan.
Via, B.O. & S'hai via S'hai & Co. Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	26, Jan.
Via, B.O. T'ma via K'lung, Japan, Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal Chinese P.	S. T. Co.	8, Feb.
Via, B.O. T'ma via K'lung, Japan, Panama M.	O. S. K.	18, Feb.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan & Co. Monteagle	C. P. R.	24, Feb.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co. Persia	P. M. Co.	2, Mar.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	12, Feb.
Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	14, Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	22, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hayang	D. L. Co.	22, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Maru	O. S. K.	24, Jan.
Penang & Colombo	Shibetoro	B. & S.	24, Jan.
Shanghai	Liangchow	M. M.	26, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Ciotat	B. & S.	26, Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teon	P. & O.	27, Jan.
Shanghai	Oriental	N. Y. K.	28, Jan.
Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	B. L.	28, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don & Co.	Surat	J. M. Co.	2, Feb.
Kobe	Lalsang	N. Y. K.	9, Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	P. & O.	20, Feb.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikarom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikombang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Java	Tiliwong	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.
Japan	Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjimanok	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.
African Ports			

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CHINESE PRINCE"

on or about the 8th February, 1915.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. KOREA arrived at San Francisco on the 18th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The ss. UMTA sailed from Calcutta on the 18th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. ss. 4,072, N. Deguchi, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Tenyo Maru, Jap. ss. 7,288, Ernest Bent, 19th inst.—Manila, 17th inst. Gen.—T. K. K.
Bayarin, Rus. ss. 1,619, J. Balding, 20th inst.—Haliphong, 14th inst. Rice—Chinese.
Halyang, Br. ss. 1,365, A. E. Hodgins, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Oyclops, Br. ss. 3,722, D. Arthur, 20th inst.—Victoria, 18th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Wakasa Maru, Jap. ss. 2,993, K. Itano, 20th inst.—Singapore, 15th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Hanof, Fr. ss. 709, Ch. L. Chevalier, 20th inst.—Fathol, 19th inst. Gen.—A. R. Maru.
Chingchow, Br. ss. 1,195, J. Doyle, 20th inst.—Kwangyuen, 17th inst. Gen.—Cement Stone—S. T. Co.
Yuehsang, Br. ss. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 20th inst.—Manila, 17th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Misumi Maru, Jap. ss. 1,509, T. Tatsu, 20th inst.—Chafco, 14th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.
Fooksang, British ss. 1,937, T. A. Mitchell, 20th inst.—Calcutta, 3rd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Bajin Maru, Jap. ss. 899, Murokami, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Liangchow, Br. ss. 1,220, Benson, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Chengtu, Br. ss. 1,339, J. Speed, 21st inst.—Doh, 10th inst. Ballast—B. & S.
Glengyle, Br. ss. 5,995, R. Webster, 21st inst.—Singapore, 15th inst. Gen.—S. T. & Co.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG,
SINGAPORE & SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"ORISSA,"
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 21st inst. at noon will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th Jan. 1915.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

From CALOUTTA, PENANG
and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 22nd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

24th FEBRUARY & 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK,

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

"GLEN" & "SHIRE" JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE
to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

New high power twin screw steamers, offering
excellent accommodation.

S.S. "GLENGYLE" 9,500 tons gross.

will leave HONGKONG on the 21st January for
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

All vessels fitted with refrigerating machinery, wireless telegraphy, electric light and steam heating apparatus. A qualified doctor also stewardess carried.

For passage and further information apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Agents.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENDORAN"

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON
& STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are

hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 1st Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

ss. "TENYO MARU"
From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 20th January at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 26th January, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown and examination of same to be held on 27th January at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 31st February, otherwise they will not be recognized.

O. WURU,
Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkin's.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process:

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	120' top 100' bottom	20'	7' 6"	.....	.....
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	175'	75'	15'	7' 6"	.....	.....
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	150'	60'	12'	7' 6"	.....	.....
Pratt Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	125'	60'	10'	7' 6"	.....	.....
Pratt Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100'	50'	8'	7' 6"	.....	.....
WALKLEY-SLIP						
Compassion Dock	100'	50'	10'	7' 6"	.....	.....
AMERICAN						
Front Dock	100'	50'	10'	7' 6"	.....	.....
Rear Dock	100'	50'	10'	7' 6"	.....	.....

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. M. DYER M.S. M.I.N. Tawsean Dock Hongkong

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES' FORWARD MARCH.

GERMANS PRACTICALLY IN GENERAL RETREAT.

Holland Alert Regarding German Aerial Activity.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

A Reassuring Note.

Jan. 21, 10.45 p.m.

A French official Note emphasises the Allies' general progress, which at certain points is very appreciable. Indeed, there has been a general retreat of the Germans, except north-east of Soissons, and it can be affirmed that the Allies need only to prepare with untiring patience in order to obtain complete success.

German Offensive Broken.

The German offensive is broken, and the enemy's defensive will be broken in turn.

A Pertinent Enquiry.

Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says the Government is enquiring of Germany as to the alleged passage of airships over Holland.

Attacks Checked.

Jan. 22, 1.15 a.m.

A Paris evening communique states:—The enemy violently bombarded our positions north of Notre Dame de Lorette, then, at five o'clock in the morning, delivered a fresh attack, which was instantly checked. In Champagne we occupied two little woods north of a farm at Beauséjour. The enemy in a counter-attack was unsuccessful.

German Rush Repelled.

In Argonne the Germans essayed a serious attack on the salient of our line near St. Hubert. A violent bombardment wrecked our trenches and then the Germans rushed an attack, which was repulsed by our infantry and artillery fire. Fighting continues at Hartmannsweilerkopf.

A STEAMER'S REPAIRS.

THE CASE AGAINST THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.

Chinese Contractor's Claim Succeeds.

Judgment was given by the Chief Justice to-day in the case in which the Man Shing Lee firm, 10, Western Street, sued the Green Island Cement Company. The claim was for \$3,818 for work done and material supplied by plaintiffs to the defendants' steamship Chingchow between September 11th and October 30th, 1913.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) was for plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Hung, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston) for defendants.

The Chief Justice said:—Although there has been a considerable amount of evidence taken in this case there is I think only one issue of fact, and that a simple one, to determine. It is admitted that Wan Lee, who is the plaintiff firm, was instructed by the defendants' representatives to carry out a portion of the extra work which forms the subject of the claim. The question is whether he was instructed in the capacity of the foreman or employee of the Tung Yik firm or not. If aye, the action fails; if no, the plaintiff succeeds on any rate a portion of his claim.

The facts are shortly as follows: One 23rd July, 1913, the defendant company accepted a tender of the Tung Yik firm to do certain specified work on their steamship Chingchow, the work was begun on the next day, and in September following the Tung Yik gave a sub-contract to the plaintiff firm for the unfinished portion of the specified work. The work under the sub-contract was begun on the 10th September and the next day or thereabouts Captain Arthur, the defendant's superintendent, gave Wan Lee, the manager of the plaintiff firm, certain oral instructions as to extra work to be carried out on the ship, which is admittedly outside the Tung Yik contract, and a plan

the firm name of the Man Shing Lee and receipted by Wan Lee on behalf of the firm. Both Capt. Arthur and Capt. Doyle had several interviews with the plaintiff in the course of the work, always, as they allege, regarding him as the employee of the Tung Yik. After the completion of the work there is an entire conflict of evidence as to the interviews between the representatives of the defendant firm, Tung Cheung, the Tung Yik contractor and the plaintiff.

As for touching on the evidence, his Lordship said:—

Well, then, the following facts were established: that the Man Shing Lee had in fact a sub-contract with the Tung Yik, that the Tung Yik whilst presenting bills for balance due on their contract and for lifeboats did not present a bill for such extra work and that the bill for such extra work was presented in the name of the Man Shing Lee, which admittedly has an entirely distinct business at Western Street; and, even assuming Captain Arthur's recollection to be correct, that this bill was actually handed to him by Tung Cheung, it would seem unlikely if the work was, as alleged, the Tung Yik's, that Tung Cheung, who was at the time presenting claims by the Tung Yik, would be a party to making the claim for the Man Shing Lee, his sub-contractor, and otherwise than in the name of Tung Yik.

Furthermore the order for the skylight was admittedly given to the plaintiff personally and he presented a bill for it, as I have already stated, in the name of the Man Shing Lee and receipted it in his own name, Wan Lee, with the Man Shing Lee's chop affixed. The defendants contended that if the skylight bill was passed as work given to plaintiff, why should not the bill for extras have been passed likewise? The answer I believe is what I have already stated—that the defendants' representatives did in fact, under a mistaken assumption, believe that the order for extras was being given to the plaintiff as the employee of Tung Yik, and this is consistent with the defendants' contention that no price was fixed for the extra work, as it was regarded in part as work incidental to the Tung Yik contract.

As to the ceiling incident, both Captain Arthur and Mr. Shield state that plaintiff objected to put back certain ceiling as "it would put him to expense," and it was contended by defendants that this protest is inconsistent with plaintiff's having an independent contract and that therefore he protested as a foreman of the Tung Yik, but I think it is equally consistent with his being interested under his sub-contract, which we know existed, and this suggestion was acquiesced in by the two witnesses named.

Then as to the interview of the 11th December, Mr. Hobbs, an assistant in the employ of defendant company, stated that he saw the plaintiff with Tung Cheung a number of times after the work was completed and the ship had sailed, but never alone, and that conversation was always with Tung Cheung; that he never had any conversation with plaintiff and that on December 11, he saw both men when the letter of that date was drawn up in the presence of both of them, read over to both and signed by Tung Yik, agreeing to waive his bill for extra work in consideration of his being paid the contract price for his work, notwithstanding penalties incurred by delay in completion. The plaintiff denies that he was present at all at this interview, and says he was outside that room and took no part in the conversation. I should add that Mr. Hobbs, in his evidence, contradicted himself as to whether the bill for extras was handed to him by the plaintiff or by Tung Cheung. At first he stated that

the plaintiff did so and he subsequently corrected himself and said the Tung Yik man did so. And here I think the answer to interrogatories is important, which reads: "A bill was presented to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. by a person who stated that he was representing the plaintiffs and whose name was unknown to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. repudiated and returned the bill and have no copy thereof, but they think that its amount was the same, or approximately the same, as the amount claimed in the writ." This I think must properly be regarded as an admission that an unknown man, not Tung Cheung, must have presented a bill similar to the claim, as it is admitted that no other bill of the Tung Yik firm for extras was presented by Tung Cheung. This goes in support of the plaintiff's allegation that he did personally present Shewan, Tomes and Co. with this bill prior to the interview of December 11.

I am asked by the plaintiff's counsel to find as a fact that Mr. Hobbs is mistaken in asserting that plaintiff was present with Tung Cheung at the interview on December 11 when the letter was signed. This I cannot do and I entirely acquit Mr. Hobbs, as I have already done Captain Arthur, of any want of bona fides in the matter. Mr. Hobbs has seen the plaintiff, he asserts, many times previously and if the fact of his being or not being present at this interview was in my opinion germane to the findings in this action I certainly should not be prepared to reject Mr. Hobbs' evidence on the point. The interview and letter of December 11 can, however, I think only be urged in proof that the plaintiff held himself out to be an employee of the Tung Yik and as such acquiesced in the terms of the letter signed by Tung Yik and has consequently waived any claim for the extra work.

His Lordship concluded:—In view of the facts which I have found to exist in the plaintiff's favour, i.e. the existence of the sub-contract, the arrival of the plaintiff on the work some months after the Tung Yik work began, the instructions admittedly given plaintiff personally as to the extra work, the non-presentation by the Tung Yik of a bill for extra work, the distinct order as to the skylight and the rendering by the plaintiff in both cases of his Man Shing Lee bill, I cannot agree that the plaintiff was given the extra work as the employee of the Tung Yik, although the defendants' representatives believed him to be so. The fact of my discrediting the plaintiff's evidence (which as I have said does not go to the material issue of fact) as to his presence at the interview with Mr. Hobbs on December 11, will not in the light of the evidence as a whole justify my rejecting his claim.

I repeat what I stated at the hearing, that the absence of Tung Cheung from the witness-box was regrettable. If the plaintiff's story is true Tung Cheung could have corroborated it but, if it is not true, his evidence would certainly have been very material to the defendants' case.

The plaintiff's claim score is in so far as the admitted extra work for cabins is concerned and also for the other work which the defendants admit to be outside the Tung Yik contract, i.e. the work on the engineer's store-boys' room, mess room and certain repairs to the captain's room. It was no part of the plaintiff's sub-contract and it is admitted that he took the order and executed the work. The same remark I think applies to the replacing of the cabin, which was outside Tung Yik's original contract. So much of the claim as is for work connected with the bath room etc., which formed part of Tung Yik's contract, is disallowed. I give judgment for

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

Committee's Report on its Activities.

The report of the committee of the above Association, to be presented at the second ordinary meeting of members, to be held at the College on Thursday, 4th February, at 6.30 p.m., is as follows:—

Membership.—The membership now totals one hundred and sixty, ten of whom are honorary members.

Accounts.—From the annexed statement of accounts, it will be seen that there is a net credit balance of \$223.36, being \$11.69 less than the amount brought forward on the 1st January, 1914.

Committee.—The following gentlemen were re-elected at the first ordinary meeting held on the 23rd April, 1914:—Mr. H. Dixon (President), Mr. F. E. Carvalho (Vice-President), Mr. J. P. Braga (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. J. M. Rocha (Hon. Secretary), Messrs. M. Fernandez, E. J. Noronha, J. M. Noronha, J. M. Omand, Dr. F. M. Graca Ozorio, Messrs. J. Graca Ozorio and J. C. V. Ribeiro. Pursuant to Rule 5 (ii) of the Association, the Committee now retire.

Patrons.—The Committee deeply regret the death of the Rev. Bro. Peter, who succeeded Rev. Bro. Adrian as Director of the College and Patron of the Association. The new Director, Rev. Bro. Ainar, has also kindly consented to become a Patron of the Association.

Lectures.—During the last quarter of the year under review a series of ten lectures on commercial subjects was delivered at the College Hall by various friends and members of the Association, to whom the Committee beg to tender their thanks.

Boy Scouts.—The Association took over the administration of the Baden-Powell Troop of Boy Scouts on the 1st October. His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., swore-in the members of the senior Troop at a parade held in the College Square on the 23rd September.

Scholarships.—Two scholarships of \$18 each, known as Bro. Peter's Memorial Scholarships, and four of \$9 each, known as the Old Boys Scholarships, were presented for competition by the pupils of the College.

Empire Day.—Eight handsome volumes of the well-known series of "Empire Builders" were offered by us for the best essays on "The British Empire". The papers were kindly examined by Mr. G. P. de Martin, Supervisor of English Schools, and the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by the Rev. Bro. Director on Empire Day. After the presentation the students saluted the Flag and proceeded to the Cathedral for the Empire Day Service. A report of the proceedings and two photos were sent to the Earl of Meath, who replied by sending his "sincere thanks for the able manner in which the spirit and objects of the Empire Movement were carried out". We have also handed to the Rev. Bro. Director 200 Empire Movement leaflets.

The plaintiff, and direct a reference to the Registrar to investigate the items in the claim accordingly, with instructions to call for all necessary vouchers. There will be liberty to apply. Mr. Jenkin applied for a stay of execution for fourteen days, which was granted.

MAY NOT COME ON.

Tang Ping-woon sued G. Liebert, the French Consul, for \$1,000 in the Summary Court, this morning.

Mr. P. W. Goldring (Messrs. Goldring and Phillips) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. D. Lewis (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the defendant. The hearing was adjourned, Mr. Lewis observing that he hoped his Lordship would not be troubled with the hearing of the case.

THE TYPHOON REFUGE.

Statement of the Progress With the Work.

The following statement in regard to the typhoon refuge was laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor, yesterday:—

Contract time for completion—5 years from the 27th October, 1910.

Contract price, \$2,018,002
Cost of Contractor's extras other than those for which provision is made in the Contract, Nil.

Total amount of Contract and Extras, \$2,018,002

Divided into 60 months, per month \$ 33,633

50 months at \$33,633, \$1,681,650

Amount earned by Contractor on work actually accomplished, including sum retained under the provisions of the Contract in the hands of the Government, \$1,732,039

DAY BY DAY.

Are Assets Sufficient?

In the Bankruptcy Court, this afternoon, a receiving order was made in re Ng Ping-am, the Official Receiver being permitted to apply to have the order discharged if the assets were insufficient.

Receiving Order.

Re Messrs. Jorge and Company, in the Bankruptcy Court, before Sir William Rees Davies, Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, said he appeared for the petitioning creditor. He asked for a receiving order, which was granted.

Matched Fire.

Shortly after noon to-day a fire broke out in the match shed occupied by a watchman at the Kowloon Railway Station. The Fire Brigade, under Station Superintendent Lane, was soon in attendance with a fire float and the fire was extinguished, but not before the shed had been reduced to ashes.

Fault of Opium.

On Wednesday evening, Det. Sergt. Wills and a party of Chinese police, by means of various sampans, boarded a junk at Mongkok in connection with an opium warrant. They found on board 47 tins of prepared opium—108 taels—and arrested the mistress of the junk and one of her folk. At the Police Court to-day they were remanded for a week.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Officers' Training Lectures.—Wednesday, 27th January.—"Strategy of the War." Lt.-Col. M. Berly, D.S.O. This lecture will be given in St. Andrew's Hall at 5.45 p.m. and will be open to N.C.O.s of the H. K. V. C. and B. K. V. R. in uniform.

Parades.—Parades for Saturday, 23rd instant, nil.

Detail.—Orderly Officer, Lieut. Wright; Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Crawford; To furnish Guard to-night, No. 2 Section Artillery; tomorrow, No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section, M. G. Co.

BOBROWED TO BECOME BANKRUPT.

During the hearing of a case in the Bankruptcy Court, this afternoon, it was stated that a man with \$20 a month had a wife and five children, and when he was told he could not go into bankruptcy without assets, he borrowed \$200 so as he could go into bankruptcy—(laughter). The liabilities were between three and four thousand dollars and the \$200 would be swallowed up in costs of the action.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMER.

The T.K.K. s.s. NIPPON MARU which sailed from San Francisco on 26th Dec. last, is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports & Shanghai, on Monday the 25th inst. at 8 a.m.

Life Saved.

A Chinese girl aged about three years fell into the Harbour at Aberdeen yesterday. She was rescued by some fishermen who took her to the Police Station. Artificial respiration was resorted to and the girl recovered and was handed over to her parents.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

G.  R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 noon on the undermentioned dates for the following services:—

Forage
Monday, 1st February, 1915.
Meat & Fuel (Coal, etc.)
Monday, 8th February, 1915.
General Supplies "A" & General Supplies "B"
Thursday, 11th February, 1915.
Hospital Supplies & Washing
Monday, 15th February, 1915.
Transport.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper Form and delivered by 12 noon on the above dates in a closed envelope marked "Tender for Forage," etc. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, Tenders is specially reserved.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Madame Gains to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at the premises, No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central.

100 Dresses.

50 Blouses.

On view.—On day of Sale.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios (just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Dealers, Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co.)

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY & TUESDAY, the 25th & 26th January, 1915 commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanhi to T'owkong periods, comprising:—

5-coloured and blue and white vases, plates, bowls and figures, etc.

Sung-de-bouef vases; white Goddess of Mercy, Ming.

Bronze incense burners and vases, Ming.

Crystal, agate and jade snuff bottles and ornaments, etc.

5-coloured and blue and white plaques.

Blackwood screens inlaid with 5-coloured and blue and white porcelain plaques, etc., etc.

Soodchow red wood curio cabinets, flower stands, tables, etc.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued. On view from Friday, the 22nd.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at the Officers' Mess, 74th Punjab, Observatory Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

On view on Tuesday.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 13 Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.

The Whole of the Valuable Household Furniture.

comprising:—

Fumed oak dining room suite (sideboard, extension dining table and chairs), Oak Escrioire, Oak balstand, Hide-covered arm-chairs, Royal Doulton dinner & breakfast sets, crockery etc.

Easy chairs upholstered in silk poplin, Rosewood & Maple occasional chairs upholstered in silk tapestry, Wilton pile carpet and rug, pictures, silk embroidered screens, blackwood joss table.

Fumed oak bedroom suite (wardrobe, toilet table, washstand & bedstead), toilet crockery etc.

Aluminium cooking utensils, at ice chest etc.

Catalogues will be issued. On view from Thursday, the 28th January.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Don't forget after the Show, and Light Refreshments at

ALEXANDRA CAFE. Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 22nd January, 1915

The all powerful & Dramatic Picture

in 4 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.

BLIND LOVE

Showing a Gipsy Girl's Devotion to a Blind Man

also

New Comic, Historical & Interesting Films.

Matinees every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

20th, 21st & 22nd Jan.

A SET OF GREAT COMIC FILMS.

"MAX'S MARVELLOUS CURE"

"ANTIQUARY BURGLARS"

"TOO MUCH PARCELS POST"

"THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMPER"

"A JOLLY GOOD PAL" etc., etc.

Saturday, 23rd Jan.

"HIS SON'S ACCUSER"

in 4 parts—Length 7,000 Feet.

GARDEN FETE

organized by the

STUDENTS' UNION

will be held

in the Grounds of the University

on

SATURDAY, January 30th

from 3-7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the

PRINCE OF WALES'

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission: 50 cts.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements towns

Lasting Workmanship and Painless

Operations. No charge for examination.

Fees moderate. Diploma Tokio.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,

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Telephone 62.

THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

For a Short Season Only,

Commencing FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

Messrs. Philip Braham &

Campbell's Co.,

"THE GROTESQUES"

The Laughter-makers.

From the Savoy Theatre, London.

In addition to a full musical

programme of solo and concerted

numbers the Company will play

the undermentioned Extrava-

ganzas on the following dates:—

Friday & Saturday 29 & 30 Jan.

"THE VILLAGE CONCERT"

Monday & Tuesday 1 & 2 Feb.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

"All Right on the Night."

Wed. & Thurs. 3 & 4 Feb.

"THE TELEPHONE BELLE."

Friday & Saturday 5 & 6 Feb.

"THE MAYOR'S MATINEE."

Please note that on each change

of performance, the entire musical

programme is also changed.

Prices \$3, \$2, \$1.

Doors open 8.30 p.m. Curtain

9.15 p.m.

Booking at Moutrie's.

NOTICE.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

THE COLOUR OF LONDON.

Lofie, Spielmann and Markino

16.00

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE

IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA,

1911

8.50

WHAT TO KNOW IN BUSINESS,

John Ouseby

80

SCRUTINY ON CHARTER PART-

IES AND BILLS OF LADING

14.40

THE RED CROSS IN WAR,

Billington

80

BRITAIN'S DUTY TODAY, by E.

Lytelton

30

ON THE TRAIL OF THE OPIUM

POPPY, by Sir Alexander

Hosie, 2 Vols.

20.00

CHINA'S REVOLUTION 1911-1912,

by E. G. Dingle

12.00

A HANDBOOK TO THE POETRY OF

RUDYARD KIPPLING

8.50

THE STORY OF PETER PAN,

Illustrated by Alice Woodward

1.20

THE TRAINING OF A SOVEREIGN

QUEEN VICTORIA, edited by

Viscount Esher

4.00

OIL CONQUEST OF THE WORLD,

by F. A. Talbot

4.80

LLOYD'S CALENDAR 1915

1.00

THE WAR: ITS CAUSES AND ITS

MESSAGE. Speeches by the

Prime Minister

IN THE TRAIL OF THE GERMAN

ARMY, Illustrated by 58

Photographs

30

DAILY MAIL WORLD MAP OF

WAR AND COMMERCE

80

THE ETERNAL PRIESTESS, PUT-

NAM WEALE, A Novel of

China

1.75

MOLYNEUX OF MAYFAIR, by Dun-

can Schwan

1.60

OSCAR WILDE, A Memoir, Anna

Comtesse de Bremond

1.20

APHORISMS OF OSCAR WILDE

CIVILISATIONS OF INDIA,

CHINA AND JAPAN, by G. L.

Dickinson

1.20

JOURNALS IN INDUSTRIAL ENG-

LAND, by W. J. Claxton

1.20

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CREATION, THE REAL SITU-

ATION OF EDEN, AND THE

ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE,

by Tse Tsan Tai, With Por-

trait, Map and Tables

2.00

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIRSH'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

HIRSH'S CURE for ASTHMA

PAID FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in this by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies are always using a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and when the signs of an irregularity of the system are clearly seen, they are administered. These pills are the most effective means of restoring the system to its normal state, and are the only pills that can be taken with perfect safety. They are the only pills that can be taken with perfect safety. They are the only pills that can be taken with perfect safety.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Unit	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
Roast, — Shiu	lb.	21
Breast, — Ngau Lam	lb.	19
Soup, — Tong Yuk	lb.	16
Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	22
do., — Sirloin, — Ngau Lau	lb.	33
Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	lb.	26
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set	12
Tongue, fresh, — Ngau Li	each	50
Head, — Ngau Tau	each	60
Heart, — Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	lb.	22
Feet, — Ngau Keuk	each	12
Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	lb.	12
Tail, — Ngau Moi	lb.	30
Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	28
Leg, — Yeung Pei	lb.	28
Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle	lb.	27
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains, — Chu No	per set	24
Feet, — Chu Keuk	lb.	14
Fry, — Chu Chap	lb.	16
Head, — Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart, — Chu Sam	each	12
Kidney, — Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver, — Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork, Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	26
Corned, — Ham, Chu Yuk	lb.	20
Leg, — Chu Pei	lb.	30
Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart, — Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver, — Yeung Kon	lb.	27
Smoking Pigs, to order, — Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	22
Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	27
Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard, — Chu Yau	lb.	22

POULTRY.

Poultry	Unit	Price
Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	lb.	30
Ducks, — Ap	lb.	24
Doves, — Fan Kan	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb.	34
Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	28
Geese, — Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each	30
Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap,	lb.	25
Snipe, — Sha Tsai	each	23
Turkeys, Cook, — Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
Hen, — Na?	lb.	45

FISH.

Fish	Unit	Price
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, — Pin Yu	lb.	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	17
Carp, — Li Yu	lb.	22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	lb.	15
Codfish, — Mun Yu	lb.	10
Crabs, — Hai	lb.	16
Buttle Fish, — Muk Yu	lb.	24
Dab, — Sha Mang Yu	lb.	14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	lb.	15
Dog Fish, — Tit To Sha	lb.	12
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	lb.	20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs, — Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupe, — Shek Pan	lb.	45
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	lb.	15
Herrings, — Tso Pak	lb.	23
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	lb.	20
Loach, — Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	lb.	30
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	lb.	30
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet, — Chai Yu	lb.	20
Oysters, — Shang Ho	lb.	24
Parrot Fish, — Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch, — Taa Lo	lb.	24
Pike, — Fa Pan Fong	lb.	18
Plaice, — Pan Yu	lb.	14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	lb.	32
Prawns, — Ming Ha	lb.	40
Ray, — Pai Pa Sha	lb.	12
Rook Fish, — Shak Kru Kung	lb.	18
Roach, — Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon, — Ma Yu	lb.	35
Shark, — Sha Yu	lb.	8
Skate, — Po Yu	lb.	10
Shrimps, — Ha	lb.	24
Snapper, — Lap Yu	lb.	32
Soles, — Tat Sha Yu	lb.	32
Tench, — Wan Yu	lb.	20
Turbot, — Cho, How Yu	lb.	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kou Yu	lb.	64

FRUITS.

Fruit	Unit	Price
Almonds, — Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (Californian), — Kai Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chefoo), — Tr. Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18
Small, — Poi Tong	lb.	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heng Chin	lb.	3
(brides), Macao, — San Heng Chin	lb.	3
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Fong Lai	lb.	3

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

- 1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
- 1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
- 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
- 1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
- 1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
- July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.
- July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Fester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will offer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
- July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

- July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
- July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
- July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
- July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
- August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.
- August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Douaiks invade Germany near Bala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
- August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and

Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Liege, and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarines sunk by British warship.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Ayricourt and Cire.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Provinces of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezières.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lombardy. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haslova. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Boves and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Olszowice. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 25.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pesth.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat on Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz reverts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive;

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomanna and captures the Pontoporus (Eaden's supply ships) off Samatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ipsos to the sea. H.M.S. Hawk sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast. Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefield arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Bidger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchong and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jable Bay and sinks Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russian advance. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden fought off Cores Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney; engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 16.—Votes for £225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Birschoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Heligoland to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Princes of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £250,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; now falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Fall still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorises Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow

of German armies in Poland. British battleship Balwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malochite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincaré visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of \$180,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Beyer's death tragic end in engagement on the Vast River. Announced that German cruisers Soharakort, Guelstan and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nurnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassée and Vermelles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassée captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship Mesoudiyeh. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. Balwark was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 80,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Suez. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Rebel leader, Capt. Rourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Turkey an explanation of the movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers against Tripoli. Announced that Kaiser has completely recovered

from indisposition and has left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new U.L.L. boats which had been acting as supply ships to German Fleet. Announced that Lieut. Osmir Holbrook awarded V.O. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South-West Africa advance against Angola in force. Portugal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplanes drop bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British aeroplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Ouxhaven, and novel engagement ensues, British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the Baar.

Dec. 27.—The Czar arrives at the front.

Dec. 29.—Austrians in precipitate retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

Dec. 31.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces re-occupied Wallich Biv. Austrians occupy Bugainville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinbach, in Alsace.

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Sarikamish, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany announced.

Jan. 8.—Germans bombard Soissons and set fire to Law Courts. Germans recapture Birmahaupt at heavy cost to themselves. French official report discloses over one hundred examples of atrocious behaviour of Germans in France.

Jan. 9.—Announced that the Russians in Bukovina have advanced 80 miles in a week and reached the chain separating Bukovina from Hungary.

Jan. 10.—British Reply to U.S. Note published: Britain undertakes to interfere with neutral trade only when such trade is not bona fide.

Jan. 11.—Sixteen German aeroplanes seen over the Channel make for Dunkirk and drop 30 bombs, doing but little damage. Germans severely punished both east and west.

Jan. 12.—Russian successes in the Caucasus continue, two Turkish companies being captured.

Jan. 13.—Small-pox, cholera and typhoid raging in Austria. Roumania decides to enter the Concert of the Triple Entente by about the middle of February.

Jan. 14.—King George confers honours on the Grand Duke Nicholas and other Russian generals. Germans secure partial success at Soissons, capturing a number of French with guns.

Jan. 15.—The British in a brilliant engagement capture a German position near La Bassée, capturing many prisoners. Union forces occupy Ramans. Drift and Swakopmund. Russians continue to drive German cavalry towards Thorn.

(Continued on page 10.)

WAR NEWS FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

["Hongkong Telegraph"]
Translation from the "Courrier d'Halphong"]

The following is an extract from the Army Order of October 22, 1914:—

Mlle. Davinage, a temporary employee of the Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, after the premature departure of the woman in charge of her office on October 9, about 6 o'clock, did not leave her post until October 14, at the same time as the military telegraphists, under the fire of the German attackers, who occupied the village half an hour afterwards, and she again took up her post on the 15th, at the same time as the first French soldiers returned.

These Iron Crosses Again! A Dne who recently returned from Berlin says that, contrary to the general opinion, the Crown Prince is by no means popular in that city. The public blames him for the failures in France. What is most noticeable in Berlin is the great number of very young people and of boys, slightly wounded, whom one meets in the streets. Numbers of them are decorated with the Iron Cross. It is said that the number of these crosses awarded is already over 60,000.

The animation which may be remarked in the streets is artificial. It is evident that Germany thinks that the victories are too long in coming, and the public is dissatisfied with the monotony of the communiques published by the General Staff.

All factories working for the needs of the army are forbidden to accept private orders. All woollen articles are bought by the State, and manufacturers are even proposing to the people who have bought certain articles from them that they should buy them back at an increased price.

"For Having Taken Warsaw!" A Petrograd newspaper publishes a letter from a lieutenant on the Vistula front, in which he speaks of the capture of a train loaded with Christmas presents for the German soldiers, consisting chiefly of warm clothing. Five wagons were entirely loaded with chocolate. On examination, the following inscription was found on each packet: "The Empress to the brave German troops for having taken Warsaw." The lieutenant ends his letter by saying: "The sight of the dedication improved the flavour of the contents for the Russians."

German Requisition Vouchers only "Scraps of Paper." The Petit Parisien relates the following anecdote, of which it guarantees the authenticity:—

Some little time after his arrival in Brussels, von der Goltz sent for M. Max and told him that a war contribution had been levied on the city, of which not a centime had up to that time been paid. "I order you to pay the first instalment of this indemnity, that is to say, at least five millions in gold, within forty-eight hours."

The time allowed having expired, the Burgomaster went to Marshal von der Goltz, followed by four of the municipal employees, bending under the weight of enormous packages. Von der Goltz tore the covering of one of the packages and then,

having examined the contents, cried:

"I told you I wanted gold, and you bring me requisition vouchers of the German army. Are you trying to make a fool of me, Monsieur?"

"Aren't these vouchers redeemable?" asked M. Max, with his most in genuous air.

"Certainly," replied the Marshal.

"Well," said M. Max, "the officers who signed them told me they were as good as bar gold. I return you the gold. What more can you require?"

Forty-eight hours afterwards M. Max was arrested and sent to the fortress of Ingolstadt.

An Ambassador Struck in Russia.

From the Temps:—A very characteristic incident has occurred to the Turkish ambassador at Petrograd. It proves that the Turks have acquired from the Germans, not only their deceitful methods but also their overbearing conceit and rudeness.

On learning of the sudden rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, a translator named Linivitch, to whom the Turkish Embassy owed a considerable sum for translations, went to the ambassador, Ferradine Bey, and asked him to settle his account.

The representative of Turkey, instead of paying, preferred to favour him with a discourse, in the course of which he addressed to M. Linivitch, a Russian citizen, these characteristic words: "Your account will be paid by a big bank in Odessa, for you know, I suppose, that that beautiful city will shortly be in the hands of the Turks, or rather in Turkish-German hands." The only reply given by the translator was to immediately strike the Turkish ambassador.

The latter hastened to lodge a complaint with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. But M. Sazonoff had him informed that he would have done better to keep his grotesque prophecies to himself, by doing which he would have avoided a disagreeable lesson. As to his complaint, the Foreign Minister took no notice of it, since, after having received his passports, the Turkish ambassador had become a private individual like the rest.

This incident, which the Russian press qualifies as a scandal, has caused a considerable sensation in Petrograd. Some of the papers are astonished that the Turkish ambassador was not immediately arrested for having uttered such outrageous words regarding Russia.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of Page 8.)

Jan. 16.—Russians bayonet an entire Turkish regiment in the Caucasus. French Socialists declare in favour of a continuation of the war until the victory of the Allies is complete. Allies make substantial progress at many points.

A. BUNE.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

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SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

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POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKAGES, THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETTE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France and Tsingtau.

The Public is informed that the late bag which is made up on board the Canton night steamer at 4.30 p.m. daily is intended for correspondence taken to the steamer by those wishing to send same after the mail has closed at the G. P. O. at 4.30 p.m. and not for correspondence posted at the G. P. O. after that time.

The Panama Maru, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Monday, the 21st ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Panama Maru, 23rd inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Saigon—Per TJIPANAS, 23rd inst. 9 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Yokohama—Per FOOKSANG, 23rd 10 a.m.

Haiphong—Per HANOK, 23rd Jan. 10 a.m.
Siberian Mail.
Shanghai and North China Japan via Moji (Europe via Siberia)—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, 23rd Jan. 10 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday 18th Jan.)

Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pill-boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this Contract mail.)—Per DUMBEA, 23rd Jan. 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 23rd 2 p.m.
Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya—Per TJITABOEM, 23rd inst. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LIANGCHOW, 23rd Jan. 4 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 23rd Jan.)

SUNDAY, 24th Jan.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 24th Jan. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIJIN MARU, 24th Jan. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 25th Jan.

Haiphong—Per SUNKIANG, 25th Jan. 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 26th Jan.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via S. Francisco & U. S. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per TENYO M., 26th Jan. 11 a.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 23rd inst.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 61, Stewart, 22nd inst.—Swatow, 21st inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Varg, Norw. s.s. 873, J. Jensen, 21st inst. Hal-hu, 20th inst. General—Chinese.

Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,430, J. Cantell, 21st inst.—Ching-wan-tao, 15th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.

Osaka, Br. s.s. 3,410, W. Cope Lycett, 22nd inst.—Manila, 20th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Tijpanas, Dut. s.s. 2,444, A. Lange, 22nd inst.—Amoy, 20th inst. Ballast—J. C. J. L.

Jade, Fr. s.s. 234, J. Pannier, 22nd inst.—Halphong, 20th inst. General—Order.

Tean, Br. s.s. 1,368, Walker, 22nd inst.—Manila, 19th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Hangsan, Br. s.s. 1,360, Wilde, 22nd inst.—Swatow, 21st inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

January 21.

Nichiyu Maru for Singapore & Penang
Hongkong for Haiphong via Hoihow
Yingchow for Shanghai
Petersen for Liverpool via Singapore
Derawongse for Saigon
India for New York via Shanghai
Itakushima Maru for Milko
Tashin Maru for Takao via Amoy

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

January 21.

Wakasa Maru for Kobe via Shanghai
Suisan for Weihaiwei
Chingchow for Port Penang
American for K. C. Wan
Doekbergen for Singapore

January 22.

Varg for Swatow
Mitsui Maru for Canton
Hikosa Maru for Milko
Haiyang for Fookchow via Swatow
Drufar for Bangkok via Swatow
Sigan for Haiphong via Hoihow
Hoihow for Manila
Sachuen for Haiphong
Kaiko Maru for Kobe
Tanzan Maru for Dairen
Hangsang for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Tean from Manila—Mr & Mrs Sheridan.

Swatow, Amoy & Fookchow—Per HAITAN, 26th Jan. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 26th Jan. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KANCHOW, 26th inst. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 27th Jan.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 27th Jan. noon

THURSDAY, 28th Jan.

Straits, Ceylon, Malacca, & U. Kingdom—Per KATORI M., 28th inst. 9 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Victoria and Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada—Per TACOMA M., 28th inst. 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 29th Jan.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe (Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pill-boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this Contract mail.) The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday the 29th inst. at 5 p.m.—Per NUBIA, 29th inst. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fookchow—Per HAITAN, 29th Jan. 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 2nd Feb.

Philippine Is.—Per KUBICHOW, 2nd Feb. 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 6th Feb.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island—Per EMPIRE, 6th Feb. 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, 20th Feb.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand & U. Kingdom via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per TAIYUAN, 20th Feb. 11 a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fishes, Haddock, Clippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.30—Pressure has decreased slightly in the neighbourhood of the Loochoo and increased considerably throughout the remainder of the area.

An anticyclone is central over S. Manchuria this morning. The depression has passed into the Pacific. Moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail over the east and south coast of China and the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TOMORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate, fine generally.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China bet. the same	between H.K. and Lamook as No. 1.
4 South coast of China bet. the same	between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
22nd Jan., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
W'atsook	7a	30.54	22	nne	5	0	
Namure	6a	30.15		aw	1		
Hakodate		30.30		w	1		
Tokio		30.30		nne	1		
Koshi		30.23		ww	1		
Nagasaki		30.25		s	1		
Yokohama		30.25		ne	1		
Osaka		30.14		n	1		
Naha		30.07		nne	4		
Ishijima		30.05		n	1		
Bonin Is.		30.22		s	1		
Chetoo							
Wharvel							
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kinkiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		30.33	30	wnw	2	amd	
Guthrie		30.30	39	nne	3	f	
Sharp P.	7a	30.16	59	wnw	1	c	
Amoy	6a	30.12	56	94			0 b
Swatow		30.18	54	87			0 b
Taihu	5a	30.15					0 b
Taihu		30.13					0 b
Tainan		30.10					0 b
Koshun		30.07					0 b
P'oores		30.11					0 b
Canton	6a	30.17	56	81			2 b
H'kong		30.15	59	82			1 b
Cap Rock		30.16					3 b
Macao		30.12	53				1 b
Wuchow	9a						1 b
Fairhol							
Hoihow							
Phullen	6a	30.13	63				4 b
Tourane							
C. St. J.		29.99	75				5 b
Ajmer		30.65	57				1 b
Manila		30.08	71				0 b
Legaspi		30.09	71				0 b
Iloilo	9a	30.03	61				1 b
Bacolod		30.03	84				1 b
Cebu		30.03	84				2 b
Labuan							

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 22.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous

Day, On date On date

at p.m. at 5 a.m. at 5 p.m.

Barometer 30.07 30.15 30.14

Temperature 68 59 67

Humidity 67 82 69

Wind Direction ESE ESE E

Force 3 1 3

Weather b s b c

Rain 0 0 0

Highest temp at Temperature at the

lowest 22 22 22

H.K. Observatory, 22nd January.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

18th Jan., to 24th Jan. 1915.

Hour.	High Water.	Low Water.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mon. 18	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Tues. 19	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Wed. 20	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Thurs. 21	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Fri. 22	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Sat. 23	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Sun. 24	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15

in morning, a afternoon.

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	about 27th Jan.	Freight & P'sage
LONDON via Usual Ports of call	Nubia Capt. A. B. Garwood	noon 29th Jan.	Freight & P'sage

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKO-HAMA	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	about 20th Feb.	Freight & P'sage